EUROPE.

the Debates on the New Ministry—The Min-later of the Interior on Public Meetings and the Liberties of the Press—How the Interest on the Lenus is Paid—The Expulsion of the

The debate on the proposition to give the provi-ional government a vote of thanks and to place in the hands of General Serrano the authority to orm a new ministry to perform the executive func-ions of the government closed on Thursday morn-ing, at about three o'clock, after a long but interestcelar, the Marquis de Albiada, or, as he profess to called, Señor Orense, and other republicans, and various ministers of the government, supported Señors Moret y Pendergast, Mortos and others in port of the motion. The debate, as a general ug, was conducted with skill and dignity. The n was attacked, and it was conceded on all sides as Seiber Figueras proved conclusively that the ment is really reactionary, and is wanting in formance of its sacred duty to the people who

senior Sagasta, Minister of the Interior, defended a many sum and manufact all of his performances related to the tight of mutine, the liberty of printing in the universal suffrage. The atrochus outrages i the cights of contents in Calin and Malaga, the mine flain dispinated by the government, the false-node officing circulated respecting the government's designs and the whole list of dispracerul and sammings at very laine excussed the Andalusian him were appeared by Señor Sagasta. He atmigrad a very laine excussed for his unpartionable is at strucing from the poil lists hearly six midred thousands from the lists of the provisional arguments had guarded the liberties gained at Cadiz revolution was a very same at impocent affair, and unworthy of being assed among those grand events that give incased therefore to a nation. His talk about the city of the press is quite on a par with his assertions in regard to the other liberties he and his concret have left the people. Almost within the early of the press is quite on a par with his assertion in the result of the press is an about that an anyowed opponing the poil of the press of the

per cent interest is given in order to obtain money to pay bonds bearing five per cent interest. The forced ions was commented upon with just severity, and the operations of the Treasury generally dissected and exposed. Senor Pi y Morgali received the congranulations of the Treasury generally dissected and exposed. Senor Pi y Morgali received the congranulations of all parties on the termination of his singularity able effort. Senor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, replied, and in a well considered speech very calmity and ably, it must be said, gave a picture of the situation of the Treasury. He had found the Treasury empty, and he had by a system of economies and by various means put it in a better way for the future. He was certain that his system of reforms to prevent bankruptcy. He was certain that his system of reforms and economies and by Vienna have netitional the Town Council of Vienna have netitional the Council of Vienna have netitional the Town Council of Vienna have netitions the Town Council of the Start and the Cartal the Council of the Start and the Cartal the Council of the means put it in a better way for the future. He was compelled to make foreign loans on the best attaina-ble terms to prevent bankruptey. He was certain that his system of reforms and economies, which would be the work of time to carry out, would re-ult in placing the Hacienda on a sound basis for the future. He had done his best, and if he had not

try, and it is equally true that had Sagasta and Frim observed a just and loyal course towards the Andalusians the ovents in that province would never have occurred.

The extraordinary expenses the government has had to incur are therefore entirely due to its own acts, whatever motive may have incited them. Mr. Figuerois, though to blame jointly with his coadjutors, has done perhaps as well as any one could do if we strike off the account the visionary theories that he has attempted to enforce in the very teeth of well accepted rules of political economy. Now that he forms part of the regularity constituted Ministry we shall be able to see what is in him. The public has little or no condence in his capacity, and it may not be far out of the way.

Safor Ortiz, Minister of Grace and Justice, was sharply overhanical by various orators for his reactionary tendencies; for hegleging to support Senor Corrilis in his efforts to establish freg instruction throughout the land, and for developing I decided leaning towards the Church and its demands. All that he could point to, in a lame defence, was the expulsion of the Jesuits and the suppression of several hundred convents. Every one had liberty to worship as he wished, and the suppression of several hundred convents. Every one had liberty to worship as he wished, and the suppression of several hundred convents. Every one had liberty to worship as he wished, and the suppression of several hundred convents. Every one had liberty to worship as he wished, and the suppression of several hundred convents. Every one had liberty to worship as he wished, and the suppression of several hundred convents. Every one had liberty to worship as he wished, and the suppression of several hundred convents. Every one had liberty to worship as he wished, and the suppression of several hundred convents. Every one had liberty to worship as he wished, and the suppression of several hundred convents. Every one had liberty to worship as he wished, and the spearness had proclaimed that right. Fo

FRANCE.

Between the Minister of State and M. Olli-vier-Arrangements Regarding Future Loaus.

PARIS, March 4, 1860. the debate in the Corps legislatistil draws its slow length along. Every affluent member of the Chamber has made his speech on the city budget and been responded to, while the conclusion all agree on is that Baron Haussmann has raised large sums by irregular means. This admission is naturally extenuated by the government, but it has not been refuted. On the contrary M. de Saint Paul (father-in-law of General Figury and consequently a government man) made a speech not only bisming the irregular manner in

sitting was to witness another incident besides. A laugh from M. Ollivier, a redoubtable rival to M. Rouher, interrupted the Minister, who said he would not accept the intended frony, and again repeated he would next day surprise the Assembly. "Well, but," replied M. Ollivier, "my astonishment has lasted already so long !" A few less quiet speeches were exchanged at the close of the sitting, but next day (Friday) did actually present the rare spectacle of a candid Minister.

The Palais Bourbon was crowded—crammed to sufficiation. M. Rouher was going to tell the truth, and anxiety reached its height till he confessed and spared no one, denouncing every man of them, the Crédit Foncier to begin with, then M. Haussmann, M. Genteur, M. Vintry and M. Farcade de la Roguette. The Emperor was not responsible; his Majesty was only responsible for what was well done; he had no power to prevent mishandling of finances. A wonder it is that every one did not send in his demission after such an attack. The balm extended to the wounds inflicted came in the abape of the immense utility of the public works, the increased healthfulness of the Paris workmen, the essentially hygienic character of the improvements made; and the sewers, too, played a great part. They have done so all along through this debate. The sewers have done more for exonerating the Prefect than all the speeches. Every orator has, when pushed in a bad corner, had the sewers to fall back into.

But I muss not omit the "indiscretion" incident.

Meanwhile the first act of the City of Paris bill has been voted and the second act revised.

For the future no loans are to be made on funds deposited as securities, and no shares will be given out beyond the limits prescribed by the Corps Legislatif. The credit will have to refund the 17,000,000 which have been overdrawn. The strictest legal line is to be followed for the future, and no sum of the projected loan is to be deducted from its destination (that of repaying the Credit Foncier) for any other purpose.

AUSTRIA.

Demands for Parliamentary Reform

VIENNA, March 3, 1869.

While the Czechs are sulking and the Austrian Poles watching with anxiety the attitude which the West Austrian government and legislature intend to take on the subject of the extension of the principle of self-government in Galicia, the Austrian Germans have found their hobby for the moment in the question of parliamentary reform. The form in which this movement crystallizes itself on the middle Danube is, first, an extension of the number of members for the House of Deputies; and secondly, the introduction of permissive direct elections to the Reichsrath. The German liberals qualify the latter demand with the epithet "perify the latter demand with the epithet "per-missive," because they know that in the prostilon of the Poles and other factions is bought off or neutralized, and the question has ac-cordingly come to a head so rapidly as to surprise any one who compares the time it has taken to ripen with that required in Great Britain before a government is able to announce that the time has come for legislation on the subject of electoral re-

direct elections, has served (notwithstanding the excesses which generally accompany the Hungarian elections), not merely to familiarize, but to captivate the German liberal mind with such a system. The political clubs of Vienna and Gratz have commenced an agitation on the subject; the Town Council of Vienna have petitioned the Reichsrath; the journals of Vienna and Gratz have also stirred the point, and the result of the three mouths' agitation is that the West Austrian Ministry have declared that the subjects of increasing the number of representatives and of incroducing a permissive system of direct elections are under their consideration, and that they will shortly lay their proposals to those ends before the Reichsrath.

The West Austrian House of Deputies consists only of 205 members. This, for a population of 19,500,000 (the usual estimate for West Austria, gives a member to every 07,000 of the population. The Hungarian Diet, including the twenty-nine new additions from Croatia, counts 442 members for a population of only 15,000,000, or one member to every 34,000 of the population. The proposition which finds most favor with the popular politicians and the Journalists is one to double the present number of the House of Deputies. Inasamuch as it is not at present proposed to abolish the class representation of the large landed proprietor in the House of Deputies and difficulty has arisen in the doubt expressed whether if the numbers of the representatives of the large landed proprietor class were doubled, as, if the present proportion of the classes to each other is to be maintained, they ought to be, that class has a simflicently large number of metiligent men who would take the trouble to function as members of the Lower House.

The resolutions of the Galician Diet have advanced a step nearer towards a meritorious deoate in the House of Deputies. Having been land before the Bouse of Deputies, Having been land before the Bouse of Deputies, Having been land before the Bouse of Deputies, Having been land b

Extensive coalfields have been discovered in the vicinity of the seaport town of Bergen, in Norway, and a company is about to commence working them on a large scale.

on a large scale.

The University of St. Petersburg celebrated its fittiest anniversary on the 20th ult., on which event the
imperor instituted 100 free scholarships, to each of
which he gave a yearly sum of 300 roubles.

An order from Berlid has requested the mayors of
the various communities in Schieswig-Hoistem to
have 3,000 conveyances on hand, in case it should be
necessary to mobilize the troops in that quarter.

THE NAVY DEPATMENT.

awakening from its Rip Van Winkle at The spirit of Old Welles has departed, and the the whole establishment, from the kinky-headed porter at the door to the sleepy-headed genius up stairs, was pervaded by an atmos-phere like unto what the lotos eaters found in Ten-nyson's island of eternal afternoon. There was a quiet, slumberous charm everywhere. The books

item worth recording at this department of the government. Once in a while a letter of interest from some naval squadron might come limping along from the venerable Secretary, with instructions that the information therein embalmed might, without detriment to the service, be furnished to the anxious public press. Then the Under Secretary, with a trace of sleepy pride in his eye, went over the document, and, having discovered it to be of the requisite soporfile standard, handed it over to the expectant reporter. Visitors found the somniferous influence of the place gradually creeping over them and the snap of their conversational powers lapsing into a dreary and languid effort in the vague monosyliable line. For those of nervous temperament a visit to the institution in the days of Daddy Welles was a cheap, powerful and salutary sedative. Opium, morphine and hasheesh are good in their way, but the genial narcotic influence induced by the surroundings in this venerable glurchead, beats opiates and electaaries all hollow.

A change, however, has come over this heavy dream of things, and, like a glant refreshed after eight years of slumber, the Navy Department buckles on its business boots and starts in for the race of reform under General Grant. Borie is hardly a week at his post when he has run half way through the gamut of naval reform; but not all, nor a bair, nor a third of the credit of this to Borie. Behind him, with every rope, boom and spar at his inger's ends, with a mind that takes in at a glance, as another's might the alphabet, the whole American navy and its organization, from the cooking gailey to the etiquete of an admiral's reception—the work, its avertyling, stands Admiral David D. Porter, who comes at the request of General Grant and Secretary Borie to give his valumble advice and assistance in remodeling and renovating the entire may, it is a Herculean task, but Porter is just the man for the moment. Down there, in that dull, silent city of Annapolis, as Commander of the Naval Academy, he has de

as a commodore will quickly realize the fact that a uniform is but a feeting show for a starf officer's delusion given. The the last straw breaks the donkey's back, and in this instance it is difficult to see how his vertebrae could sustain the additional weight of stalk after what has been already piled on. Not content with taking his uniform away, the relentless Porter, per Borle, commands that executive officers on all occasions shall take precedence over starf officers. Think of it, ye unhappy surgeons, college bred men with college ways and cocked hats, the executive officer, who night on some occasions happen to be a pilot, takes precedence of ye! On all sides the Navy Department extends its attention. Socretary Borie is but a day in his office when he revokes the sentences respectively of Napoleon Collins, of pirate Florida and Baha harbor fame; of George F. Sawyer and Commander George M. Bache. That settled and approved by the President, he next turns his attention to regulating the sea pay of officers and his exactly the arrangement which common sense would approve by making the sea pay of officers ommene from the time of leaving their domiciles to obey orders. Every order is a solid shot delivered between decks, and smashes all to smithereens some cherished traditional regulation. Here is a sample in two lines:—

"Article IX., 'Instructions to Medical Officers of the Navy,' is annulled."

And there goes by the board a lot of old fogy instructions engraved on the memory of every fleet surgeon.

Then, again, in another line, "hereafter the North And South Fachic equadrons will not exist as seperate organizations." Of course not: all from the North Fole to Cape Horn is ours on the sea, and one patrol will do for the entire beat. But best of all from Borie is his regulation forbidding application by officers for duty through persons of influence. Stand aside, Senators and Representatives! Clear out of the way loobylats in every shape. Merit alone shall win. So bravo for Borie! Who, in all fairness, can ob

Washington, March 19, 1869.
Naval advices state that the Tuscarora, Commander W. W. Queen, and the Kearsarge, Commander J. S. Thornton, have been ordered from the

mander J. S. Thornton, have been ordered from the Pacific to the North Atlantic squadron, and will report to Rear Admiral Hoff, off Cubs.

The Ticonderoga is on her way to Boston from the European station, and the Pawnee is to return to the United States on the arrival at Rio of the Portamouth, which eft New York on the 22d of January last. Orders have been given to fit out the Lancaster at Norfolk and the Sabine at New York.

The Dale, at Norfolk, will be fitted up as a practice ship for the Naval Academy.

The Portsmouth, Commander Semmes, was at Funchal, Madeira, February 17, on her way to Rio. Three of her crew were drowned on the 18th of that month at Funchal—Thomas Davin, Thomas Wallace and George A. Burnham. The bodies were recovered and buried in the English cematery. Albert Ewing, a seaman of the same vessel, was danger-

ously wounded by falling from the yardarm. The Shenandoah is daily expected at Boston from the Asiatic squadron, the Frolic is on her way home from the European squadron and the Swatars has been ordered home from the same station.

The Powhatan, the present flagship of the South Pacific squadron, has been ordered to return to New York. Rear Admiral Turner is to preced to San Francisco on one of the other vessels of his equadron, and will hoist his flag on the Pensacola.

The Oyane and Saginaw are to be laid up at Mare Island.

Island.

The Mohongo is to be substituted for the Independence at Mare Island, as a receiving ship. The Independence will be laid up.

Lieutenant Commander L. A. Beardsiee and Paymaster Edward May have been desached from the Lackawanna. Engineer D. Johnson has been desached from the Quinnebaug and J. H. Buiton from the Aroostook. Captain C. H. B. Caldwell has been ordered to the naval rendezvous and Lieutenant Commander George H. Perkins to ordanace duty at the Boston Navy Yard. Chilef Engineer William Roberts and Third Assistant Engineer Charles D. Bray have resigned.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, March 19, 1869.
Captain McKeever, who has been in command of the guard stationed at the Executive Mansion since the assassination of President Lincoln, has been ordered to join his regiment at Atlanta, Ga.
Brevet Colonel J. G. Chandler, major and quartermaster of the United States army, is announced as chief quartermaster of the First Military District, and will relieve Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore.

General Orders No. 19, issued from the Head-quarters of the Army, are as follows:—

All officers of infantry below the rank of major absent from their regiment are hereby afforded option for joining their proper companies, to take their chances in consolidation, or to remain, as at present, detached or on leave. Every such officer, no matter on what duty he may be, can now apply to be relieved, and the commanding general of the army, or of the military department in which such officers are serving, will relieve him and order him to join his proper regiment before the consolidation, either while the regiment is en route to or in the department to which it is assigned by general orders No. 17, in the way the journey will involve the least expense to the United States.

Second.—Commanders of departments wherein regiments of artillery or cavairy are serving will re-

absent, with the view to their permanent transfer or assignment.

Third.—Commanding generals of departments and of the First, Fourth and Fifth districts under the reconstruction act, may also retain out of the officers let out by the consolidation a number of officers, not to exceed four to each regiment assigned for duty in their respective commands, for court martial, signal or starf duty.

Fourth.—Signal duty will hereafter be done by the regimental adjutant or by officers to be detached by the department commander, who will acquaint themselves with the system of signals adopted and prescribed by the other signal officer in Washington, and these will be expected, when occasion requires, to quality themselves to transmit orders by signals as well as by words.

Fifth.—When the consolidation is complete the recruiting service will be reorganized, and chiefly the officers disabled by wounds or by long service will be detailed from the roster of officers "awaiting orders."

The Exceptions has directed Except Lieutenant.

Colonel W. R. Pease to be released from duty as Pro-fessor of Military Tactics at the State University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and he will, at the end of the present college term, proceed to his home in Brooklyn. Post Chaplain Charles M. Blake has resigned.

"THE MARRIAGE OF OLD ASIA AND YOUNG

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The emigration to the United States of the peoples of oppressed Ireland and overcrowded Germany, though immense, will be but a ripple upon the ocean of humanity compared with the great "tidal wave" of Asiatic labor which is about to rush eastward I send you the following extract from the Shanghae for Mr. Burlingame and Prince Kung, which will

doubtiess be of interest to the public:—
"INVITATION TO COME AND RESIDE AT THE GOLDEN
"HILLS." (CALIPONIA).

Two months ago, in treating of the subject of gold mines, we (the editors) took occasion to speak of the "new gold hills" (Lower California) in America. The produces gold, silver, copper and Iron; but men are wanted to gather up these metals. Twenty-one years ago, these gold regions (probably meaning both Upper and Lower California) were one vast wilderness; but since its discovery (i. e. of gold immigration has been daily increasing and business becoming more active. In this wast the immigration not only are them of thousands of people from the Flowery Land have gone thither. Yet the territory is very extensive (in no danger of being crowded). The "new gold region" alone (Lower California) has twice the extent of the province of "Klangau." And if additional space be required the opposite coast (the main land, Sonora, &c.) is vast and boundless.

The great officers of America, under an interity company to unvite people of various nations to go there and colonize the land. This region is situated on the western coast of America, between north latitude 24 and 31 degrees. Neither cold nor hot in climate it much resembles the Chinese province of Fokien. It centains 155,000 square "il" (47,000 square miles) (three square "il" equal to one aquare miles) (three squares "il" equal to one aquare miles) (three squares "il" equal to one aquare miles, including arabe land, mining lands, paraged on the western coast of the sea, which may be used for iorthizing the fields. The hills and seas produce grane, the forbid of the sea, which may be used for iorthizing the fields of the sea, which may be used for iorthizing the fields of the sea, which may be used for iorthizing the fields of the sea, which may be used for iorthizing the fields of the sea, which may be used for iorthizing the fields of the sea, which may be used for iorthizing the fields of the company. Thus may reach the place either by steamer or sailing ve

THEATRICAL.

with audacious presumption, rushed into the fatal confines of the New York theatre to prop its falling fortunes with "Hinko, the Heademan," himself as Hinko. If anything could be worse than the name of the title role it was Mr. Mocsinger's playing of it. He defees criticism by so entirely upsetting the rules of art as to preclude the possibility of their application. We have enjoyed a good deal of bad acting in our time, from the "barn stormers" of interior towns to Mr. Booth's Romeo and Mr. Forrest's Hamilet, but we never saw the climax of bald impudence so triumphantly surmounted as by Mr. Moesinger and his accomplices, excepting Studiey, who did the black-browed villain in the traditional way. Nothing relieved the gloom which settled slowly over the small but devoted band of auditors like a dark fog, but the indefatigable cheerfulness of the orchestra, which, like a lot of musical Mark Tapleys, played away at the entire range of bouge and ministrel music as cheerfully as though the lovely Lydia or the hilarious Hott were drawing the encores and braves of innumerable hearers. The tragic muse may well exclaim, "Save me from my triends!" if her restoration to her ancient honors depends upon Mr. Moesinger, and, worse than that, Mr. Moesinger as Hinko. We are indebted to Germany for many excellent ideas and inventions—cuckoo clocks, musical boxes, beer, Goethe and the "fellows who fit mit Sige!"—but the tragedians and tobacco may be kept at home. It would be a popular idea to insert a clause in the next Tax bill putting a high tariff on German tragedians, and thus protect the public from the raids of these wild-eyed Teutons, who look as though they had walked over here in their sleep. We endured the guttural Dawison, who look as though they had walked over here in their sleep. We endured the guttural Dawison, pitied Bandmann with his fine eyes in finer frenzy

It would be a clever stroke of policy to tear down the dirty-looking edifice called the "New York theatre" and rebuild on its size another theatre wormosque by its first theatrical occupants. Then about \$25,000 might be discreetly and profitably applied to the repainting and redecoration of the dungy frescoing of Niblo's Garden, the "first theatre in America" and the "coolest establishment in the city." In these days of gilt, gas, gatters and greenbacks the owners and lessees of theatres must get aboard early if they wish to go along with the "new departure." No more uncomfortable seats, no more dust and dirt and ragged paper on stained walls, faded paint and foul odors wafted to the nostrils from ill-concealed piles of accumulated filth. The spotless elegance and Puritan neatness of Booth's, Wallack's, Brougham's and the Grand Opera House have taught us that better things can be done, and now we will insist that they shall be done, or the mulish manager go to the wall.

of denunciation and huried at the heads of the offenders. Mr. Brouzham never offends decency or
good taste, and the play of his fertile fancy is always graceful and amusing. We could wish, though,
that his reverence for the grand creations of Shakspeare's genius was not quite so absorbing as to make
him forget at times that he is a caricature Shylock,
and not the rival of Booth, Kean or Fechter.
Mr. Brougham gleams with coruscations of
reat genius, which makes us wish that
the original Shylock was before us with his legitimate surroundings. The audiences which have rewarded Mr. Brougham's latest effort for their amusement have been literally packed, and as a consequence the ticket speculators swarm like predatory
fedouins on the highway which leads to the present
Mecca of Fashion. The Senator or Assemblyman in
Albany who will exert himself to suppress these
hindrances to happiness will be adjudged to be
truly a tribune of the people.

If the Black Crook, when he passed away after a
prolonged and benatiful lire amd the glare of himinghts and the blare of trumpets, could have looked
ahead with prophet's eye and beheld the palpably
gross appeals to sensual natures and vacant minds
made by the gided maidens who march about and
carol nursery rhymes and prance and suggestively
sway their undraped forms about in the
intoxicating cancan, that deformed but respectable wizard would curse Barras for
having created him to inaugurate the spectacular
drama. It is not a whit too much to state that at
no period of the world's existence has the induce
of the drama been since the introduction of the
spectacular, ballet and buriesque. The inevitable
cancan at fancy balls, with its accompanying seenes
of excitement, riot and nameless debauchery, has
necessitated a quadrupling of the police force at
these volcanic gatherings, where the frantic orgies of
ancient Rome are made nimost endurable by mournful comparison. Every little town and village in the
New England States and the west and South has
had its "Black

side of human nature.

The most delightful satvrist of the age, Mr. Farnie, is tuning his sicader pipe under the shade of a wide-spreading elm on the lovely shores of Staten Island. The sounds of the city, it seems, vex his delicate ear ani disturb the flow of his poetic fancy. Mr. Farnie, who is the author-of several popular burlesques, has met the fate of many men of genius, in not being understood in his own time. Few things can be more exasperating than to witness the profound placidity with which his awaking jests are nightly taken; and how leaden falls his fun! His most pointed and deftly feathered arrows of wit fall blunted from the thick perceptions of an ordinary audience, and when his next piece, which he is now imagining by the soothing full of the ocean's rear, is produced, we would recommend that a surgeon be in attendance to insert the lokes through the medium of an operation. It is understood that Mr. Farnie's new piece is to succeed the "Forty Thieves." The Lauri Pantomime Troupe reported for Niblo's were engaged by Mr. Enderson, a theatrical agent, for Mr. Theodore Moss, who stakes his usual summer's venture at Wallack's on their success. By that time we expect to see two other first class theatres playing pantomime, so that we are likely to have enough, and to spare.

The nearest to a bit of perfect acting we have seen

venture at Wallack's on their success. By that time we expect to see two other first class theatres playing pantomine, so that we are likely to have enough, and to spare.

The nearest to a bit of perfect acting we have seen for a long time was "Richellen at Sixteen." by Miss Kate Relanoids. She was quile what we may imagine that polished diplomat and successful your to have been in boyhood—arch, ambitious, proud. gailant, gay and witty, and withal of courtly mien and handsome presence. Miss Reignoids elicited more nearty, honest laughter by her spritted personation than has been heard within the walls of a theatre since Setchell and Jefferson, and we wish the stage had more like her.

The projected destruction of the Broadway theatre has set Mr. Barney Williams to thinking. His quick comprehension and piercing insight into the most abstrues matters connected with the profession, of which he is a storied pillar, gives him a vast advantage over duller-minded managers. Lake lightning he grasped the situation, and as the fash is quickly followed by the boit we look soon to see arise beneath the hands of capital and labor a stately structure wherein the Greek drama may find a home, Mr. Williams is the phoenix of his tribe, and on expailing the farchitectural and histrionic supremacy. If the more outent managers him they can crush Mr. Barney W. "augs out of the theatrical field they are very much mista." Mr. Williams is a true Celt. Generous and spinpathe. Le, he will pour out freely at the feet of his friends the trea-ures of his overflowing heart and pocket; but, tread upon the tail of his cont, and he at once chills into the resent all, indominable and unconquerable opponent. Mr. Williams is a true Celt. Generous and spinpathe. Mr. Williams is a true Celt. Generous and spinpathe. Mr. Williams is a true Celt. Generous and spinpathe. Mr. Williams is a true Celt. Generous and spinpathe. Mr. Williams is a true Celt. Generous and spinpathe. Mr. Williams is a true Celt. Generous and spinpathe. Mr. Williams is a true Cel

The buriesque of "Aladdin," with the ballet of "Esmeralda," has formed the attraction for the matinee performance at Wood's Museum during the present week. Miss Ada Harland sustains the title role in the burlesque, and the admirable Mar-lacchi troupe appear in the ballet.

The bouffers of the Theatre Français will intro-duce the fair Geneviève to the Buffalomans for the

first time this evening.

Kelly and Leon's Minstrels gave cork opera boune

Kelly and Leon's Minstreis gave cork opera boure in Rochester last night. This troupe has been meeting with much success during their rambles through the provinces.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers is drawing immense audiences in Cincinnati, where she is the acknowledged sensa-tion. She took a benefit in that city last night at

woo d's theatre.

The supple Sanyeahs are delighting the citizens of Louisville with their aerial gymnastics.

Miss Ada Webb has achieved a splendid success in Cleveland in the role of "Pocahontas."

Bling Tom. the negro plants. commences a series

various roles and is admirably litted to do "the laskinght" justice.

Manager Wood has very judiciously removed the monstroatties, such as overgrown fat women, skeletons, baby woman, inexplicable sea monsters, &c., and such like objectionable objects to the refined taste, from his museum, having discovered from experience that the public are no longer to be Barnamized. The attention of the management will be more particularly devoted to the performances of the theatre and the collection of rare curiosities for the museum department, which will continue to receive the eams acrupulous care as has heretofore characterized it.

LITERATURE.

THE LIFE OF FATHER DE RAVIGNAM. By Father de Fonteroy. Translated at St. Bueno's College, North Wales. New York: The Catholic Publica-tion Society.

always pleasant to read. But few persons in the United States are familiarly acquainted with the history of De Ravignan, the Jesuit, and yet it is history of De Ravignan, the Jesuit, and yet it is doubtful if among the many prominent members of the clergy of all denominations who have become distinguished during the present century there was a more thoroughly plous and good man. Father Ravignan was born in France at a time when atheism had well nigh driven Christianity from the country. The ceremonies of baptism had to be performed in steath by Paul Benedict Noquez, a nonjuring priest, in "a back room in the house of a watchmaker" at Bayonne. Fortunately the child was placed under the charge of Christians and grew up a thoughtful, religiously inclined youth. When magistrate under the government. On Thursday, April 15, 1822, he attended the deathbed of a young lady and on the Sunday following suddenly disappeared. The first information of his whereabouts came from himself in a letter to his mother, in which he announced that he had retired to the Seminary of Sunds Sulpice, at Issy, and intended to carry out a long cherished design of becoming a Jesuit. His career as one the book fully tells. Father de Ravignan was only one of the many thousands of Catholics who have devoted their lives to the cause of their religion. But he is one of the few who have shown us how the whole heart and soul can become wrapped up in religion. The years he passed on earth were a continuous sermon in behalf of Christianity and its attendant virtues. Possessed of much sweetness of temper, a kind-hdarted, charitable disposition and great powers of persuasion, he made converts to the Catholic Church wherever he went. His death, too, was worthy of his life. Even as ne had throughout life piaced his entire dependence upon Christ, so, dying, he calmiy passed away in the full faith of an eternal life with the Son of God. The book before us is very interesting. Even Protestants can read it and be benefited thereby. The good, the pure, the charitable, and, hove all, the religious, belong to all denominations of Christianity.

PRE-HISTORIO NATIONS. By John D. Baidwin, A. M. New York: Harper & Brothers.

There is undeniably much in this book to interest, but we cannot find anything of a particularly instructive character. Mr. Baidwin has saudsno more

than many other men have said as well, and perhaps better. The merit in the work lies, in fact, in the happy manner in which the researches of numerous

THE INDIAN PASS. By Alfred B. Street. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Mr. Street has taken a subject worthy of a poet and given us a very interesting book in prose. The Indian Pass, situated in Essex county of this State, Mounts Marcy, McIntyre and other interesting parts Mounts Marcy, McIntyre and other interesting parts of the county were visited by the author, who appears to have either taken numerous notes or to have had the scenes witnessed very strongly impressed upon his memory. His descriptions are very graphic and minute. Speaking of Essex he anys:—

The surface of the country glitters a network of lakes, ponds and streams. The first two lie in long and narrow clefts of the hypersthene rock, with an extent ranging from a few acres to twenty miles. Steep, densely wooded mountains soar from their sides, yielding a dark glass to the molten silver of these lovely chalices; fairy bays indent their porders and leafy points jut out; spring brooks tinkle in; outlefts, bowers of branches creep forth, while the amber shallows are fringed with water grasses tuffed by purple mooseheads, red Mohawk tassels and tawny flags that gleam with nying insects and glow in mosaics of silver and gold from the white and yellow water lines.

This is certainly a very pretty description; a pen painting—exaggerated in fact, it may be, but very pleasing to read. Here and there this fine writing is rather forced and wearies one; but the fault is not often repeated. Mr. Street has a command of language which he uses well, as a general rule. We object, however, to the fifty-eight pages of introduction (over a fifth part of the entire book). Had ther

object, however, to the fifty-eight pages of introduc-tion (over a fifth part of the entire book). Had they been included in the main body the work would have been better flushed. Indeed, the paragraph quoted is taken from the introduction, which must rank in interest with the account of "the wander-ings."

Marg. Chipton. A Novel. By Frank Brierwood.
Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.
When will American writers learn to depict life as
it naturally exists? In "Mabel Clifton" we have
characters which never have and probably never characters which never have had probably never will exist in any country. They are unnatural to a degree. It is the more to be regretted, too, that there should be this fault, as the author is evidently capable of producing a work of merit. His error has been in producing a style of literature which may be very well for the trashy literary weekies of the times, but which is rejected by the better class of readers. Gypsy fortune tellers, and their realized predictions, belong to a past era. James was the last author that had anything to do with them with success, and even his popularity was not very long-lived.

THEATRE COUPLET DE JEAN RACINE. Avec des Re-marques Litteraires et un Choix de Notes Clas-siques. New York: Librairie de D. Appieton et Cle.

To all readers of French the works of Jean Racine will ever be welcome. The edition before us is ex-

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

[From the Philadelphia Post, March 19.]

Henry D. Moore is a native of Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., where he was born in 1817. While yet quite a young man he removed to Philadelphia and entered the well known firm of Eckstein & Co., marbie dealers, as partner and son-in-law of the senior of the house. In 1848 he was taken up by the whig party in the Third Congressional district as its representative, and was elected by a handsome majority about 750. In 1850 Mr. Moore was renominated, and again elected, his majority, in a very close and doubtful election, being 256. Mr. Moore maintained a high position in Congress during his two terms of service, and then resumed his duties as a private clizzen until the winter of 1860-61, when he was most fortunately electen Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, and to his personal influence and exertions the success of the \$3,000,000 war loan of 1861 was calledy due. Mr. Moore was re-elected State Treasurer in 1862 and again in 1864.